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The incidents that make up this dissertation are drawn from the two classic literatures from the earliest period down to the time of Ammianus Marcellinus. They are classified according to the languages interpreted; first are given the incidents that involve Greek and various foreign tongues in succession, then those involving Latin and other languages. The expedition of the Ten Thousand Greeks to Babylonia and Alexander's campaigns in Asia furnished many occasions for the employment of interpreters<sup>1</sup>. Every student of the Anabasis recalls the names of the interpreters Pigres and Glus, and some will remember that the Persian Pategyas and the Greek Phalinus spoke both languages. When Alexander sent Onesicritus to confer with the Indian philosophers, one of these sages said that to attempt to show the utility of philosophy even through three interpreters was to expect water to flow pure through mud. With different imagery Themistocles likened speech carried on through an interpreter to a piece of tapestry folded up and so hiding its figures from sight. It was through interpreters that Alexander addressed his Asiatic troops, recovered his horse Bucephalus from the Mardians, consoled the mother and wife of Darius, and held intercourse with foreigners generally. Undoubtedly he made constant use of them in the East, just as Julius Caesar reports that he himself did in Gaul (compare *colidianis interpretibus*, B. G. I. 19.3). The historian Josephus served under Titus at the siege of Jerusalem as his interpreter in his relations with the Jews. Cicero's words imply that it was the custom to have interpreters on hand in the Roman Senate. Their services must have been required often in the provinces, especially since national pride demanded that an official representative of the Roman people should be addressed and should make answer in the Latin language.

It is needless to say that the dissertation is interesting. In fact, the human interest of some of the stories leads the author to give them in greater detail than the small part played in them by the interpreter warrants. The subject was suggested by Professor Rolfe's note in *THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL* 7. 126 f., in which he complained of its neglect in the handbooks, especially in Daremberg and Saglio's Dictionary. Our author found few books for his bibliography, and these are mainly dictionaries and lexicons.

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CHARLES W. PEPILER.

The Reorganization of the Roman Empire. A Chapter by Professor J. S. Reid, in *The Cambridge Mediaeval History*, Volume I (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1911). 30 pages.

The student of the later Roman empire will find in the first volume of *The Cambridge Mediaeval History* a chapter (II) by Professor J. S. Reid on the Reorganization of the Roman Empire. It takes up with some

degree of fulness the changes made by Diocletian and his successors in the civil, financial, and military branches of the government. The great bureaus or *scrinii*, such as the *Ab Epistulis*, *A Libellis*, *A Rationibus*, are described with some brief account of how they arose. The powers of some of the great officials, like the *Praefectus Praetorio*, the *Magister Officiorum*, *Quaestor Sacri Palatii*, are described both clearly and adequately. Following this comes the discussion of changes in taxation made necessary by new territorial units. Here also there is shown to be the same concentration and centralization of power in the hands of the Emperor. The old senatorial treasury has either ceased to exist or is disregarded. The new divisions of territory also made necessary a reorganization of the military power; these changes are noticed briefly.

The social effects of this new system were disastrous. They all resulted in a tendency to fix classes and responsibilities into a rigid system, with severe penalties for trying to escape. This condition of things was the result very largely of the financial policy and taxing system invented by Diocletian, which had to fix classes in order to provide for sufficient income, and to insure that this income would be permanent.

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J. F. FERGUSON.

### A REJOINDER

I regret that, when I wrote my review of Professor's Sturtevant's edition of the *Andria* (*THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 8.183), I misunderstood his notes on the word *Chremes*. Of the other "errors" in the review to which he calls attention (*THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 8.216) I am not guilty. For what I said about the word "excellencies" I have only to refer to the *Century Dictionary* s. v. *Excellency*.

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A. W. HODGMAN.

[It remains to add that for the mistake in a reference, to which Professor Sturtevant called attention, Professor Hodgman was in no way responsible. That mistake was made when Professor Hodgman's manuscript was typewritten in my office, for transmission to the printer. c. k.]

### LATIN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL

On April 9 The Classical Club of the Los Angeles High School held a *convivium*, at which two scenes from the *Aeneid*, which Dr. Walter A. Edwards, of the School, had cast in dramatic form, were acted in Latin by pupils of the School. At the close Professor Kellogg's Latin version of America (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 8. 7) was sung. The guests, some seventy-five in number, wore Roman costume. As the cup went round, each rose and voiced some appropriate sentiment in Latin, original or quoted. The paper on which the menu and the programme were printed were meant to suggest papyrus.

<sup>1</sup>See Dr. Gehman's paper on *The Use of Interpreters by the Ten Thousand* and by Alexander, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 8. 9-14.